AT BAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 3 CENTS. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Cloudy; possibly showers.

# The Pick of the House Is Yours in Our

# \$15.00 Sale

For choice of any Man's Suit in our stock; that has an actual value of and was made to sell for \$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30, in Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, Vicunas, Etc. Then you have a chance to select any Boy's Suit, that

was \$13.50, \$15, \$16.50 and \$18,

# For \$10.00

And everything goes in this sale also. This opportunity ASKED TO OFFER CUBANS A MODIlasts all this week and is a snap for the economy buyer.

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FOR 20 DAYS

Reputable factories only represented in

our stock. Before you buy your Christmas

POWER & DRAKE

Distributors of Fine Imported and

Domestic Groceries,

16 North Meridian Street.

THINKERS AND THEORISTS.

Annual Meeting of the American Eco-

nomic Association.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.-The ninth annual

meeting of the American Economic Asso-

ciation began this evening at Johns Hop-

kins University and will continue until

Thursday. The programme has been arranged so as to provide for more general

discussion than usual. This evening an ad-

dress of welcome was delivered by Dr.

Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Johns

Hopkins University. Prof. Henry C. Adams,

of the University of Michigan, president

of the association, responded and delivered

his annual address, the topic being: "The

Relation of Economics to Jurisprudence."

He said in part: "Convinced as I am that

and of the discord in industrial life are

alike due to inadequate expression by

formal law of fundamental industrial

may, the character of the confusion and

liscord and to suggest the line along which

eace in the business world may be estab-

shed." Professor Adams then went on to

cepts the Ciceronian definition of the word

human society, principles may be

say that in the present discussion he ac

jurisprudence-that the study of law mus-

e derived from the depths of philosoph

rules of positive law are of but trivial im-

portance, that the implied reasoning

ouches rights and duties that are funda-

mental-that it is at once a philosophy of

essions are: Professor Bailey, of Cornell

George T. Powell, director of Agricultural

institutes, of Pennsylvania; L. G. Powers,

tics; Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling

Morton, and Assistant Secretary Charles

Dabney: Professors Roland P. Faulkner

University of Pennsylvania; David Kinley

University of Illinois; W. A. Scott, Univer-

Henry C. Adams, president, is the statis-

tician of the Interstate-commerce Commis-

sion, and one of the best-known economists

TELEPHONE WAR.

the Bell Company.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.-The Republic to-

ever waged between the millionaire capi-

the Bell Company will have met its most

dangerous competitor in its old-time friend.

munication over a telephone between St. Louis and New York, but the Bell Company

has succeeded in working up a profitable

business all over the country, which has

cut into the business of the telegraph com-

pany to such an extent that the Western

Union people have long regretted ever hav-

ing entered into the contract. Now that it

is free to do as it wishes, it is said that

it will at once begin operating long-dis-

tance telephone lines and that it will wage

Kinloch Telephone Company, is authority

for this statement. He said last night,

when asked what his company expected to

do for outside connection, that the Western

Union Company would be in the field al-

most as soon as the Kinloch Company's ex-

change in this city could be built and that

it would be prepared to furnish connection

with all the cities that the Bell Company

now reaches, and possibly a great many more. The Kinloch exchange, he said,

would be ready for use in about ten

INSURED FOR \$200,000.

Accidental Death by Shooting of

Wealthy Laundryman.

Pfeiffer, a wealthy laundryman, with inter-

ests in Allegheny City and Chicago, acci-

dentally shot himself in the stomach while

and died before his hunting companions

could reach him. Mr. Pfeiffer owned the

Allegheny steam laundry in Allegheny, and

was a member of the firm of Weber &

Pfeiffer, who run a large steam laundry on State street, Chicago. Mr. Pfeiffer was

Swindler Comes to Grief.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.-James Considing

who started out to work Chicago hotels

with stolen money order blanks from the Granville, O., postoffice, was to-day surrendered to the federal authorities. He was

arrested while attempting to pass a money order at the Lexington Hotel. James Considine is one of the four Considine brothers.

of Detroit, and was only recently dis-

charged from the Detroit House of Cor-

aggregating \$200,000.

"General Manager Hanford, of the new

a war to the finish on the Bell Company.

science and art.

in the country.

present see our prices.

## Big 4 Route Cigar Sale AT FACTORY PRICES,

TIME CARD NOV. 1, 1896.

Trains leave Indianapolis Union Station as follows:

Server Level 199	A. M. TRAINS.			P. M. TRAINS.			
Cleveland & Buffalo.	•4.15		10.35			*6.25	
New York & Boston.	*4.15		10.35			+6,25	
Celumbus	4.15	6.20	10.:45	3.25	•4.50	+6.25	
Dayton	4.15	200	10.35		<b>4.50</b>	46.25	
Springfield, O				2.45			
Shelby viile &	*****	Area in		15. 417			
Greensburg	44.15	7.36	10.50	e2.45	5.30	¥6.20	
Cincinnati	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		10,50			C - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 5	
Addi nal Cincinnati.	*3.45						
Louisville	*3.40	22722	••••	22.45	*****	****	
Terre Haute &	*3.43	-6.19	******	-2.50	******	****	
	C 10	-7 00	*** 40				
Mattoon	*****		*11.45				
St. Louis	*****	*1.30	*L1.45		•11.20	*****	
Danville, Ill., &	A leader						
Champaign		7.25	*11.45	6.00	•11.15	****	
Bloomington &	1000	1			S. Commission		
Peoria		7.25	*11.45		*11.15		
Lafayette	*12.05	7.10	*11.50	3,50	5.15	*****	
Chicago	*12.05	*****	*11.50	3.50			
Marion & Wabash					*4.50		
Goshen & Elkhart	6.35		11.15				
Benton Harbor	6.35	*****	11.15				
Anderson	*4.15	6.35	10,35		*4.50	·6.25	
Additional Anderson							
Muncie & Union City			10.35		*4.50	eg 91	

\* Indicates Daily. H. M. BRONSON, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

# C., H. & D. RY BEST LINE TO

### CINCINNATI Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

DEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.		
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily	3:40	8
Cincinnati Fast Mail, daily		
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit		
Express, except Sunday		8
Cincinnati Fast Express, daily	2:45	D
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily	4:45	D
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit,		
daily	7:05	D
ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.		H
		4

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

#### MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORT LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Detailed information at Union Station and N 2 W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER. D. P. A

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per cent. Corporation Bonds, payable in gold, which we offer at par. Correspondence solicited.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO 205 Indiana Trust Building.

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Receives Deposits of ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARD, at any time, and allows interest on all deposits remaining six months or

All money deposited may be withdrawn in full, with no deductions whatever for fine or fees. This is no experiment. The Association has been doing this successfully since 1891. For further information

call at the office. 32 East Market St. (Journal Building). CHARLES KAHLO, Secretary.

# FIREBUG CONVICTED.

Isaac Zuker, a Wealthy New Yorker, Found Guilty of Arson.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-Isaac Zuker, a wealthy real-estate owner and manufacturer, was to-night convicted of arson in the first degree in causing his Divisionstreet store to be set on fire and himself aiding in the arrangements for igniting it. It was claimed by the prosecution that Zuker was the chief of the gang of firebugs, whose gigantic operations three years ago startled the insurance world, and Morris Schoenholz, serving a forty-year term in Sing Sing for his connection with this gang, was brought from prison to testify against Zuker. The district attorney, however, failed to make out a good case until Zuker went on the stand himself. He was a wretched witness for his own interests and made admissions that destroyed the defense his counsel had built up. Zuker is a Russian, forty-nine years old. He came to America in 1869 and went into the clothing business in New York, his success enabling him to open branch stores

in Philadelphia and Newark.

20,000 Out of Employment. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 28.-Notice was posted at all the Philadelphia & Reading quite waelthy and carried life insurance Coal and Iron Company collieries here and in the vicinity, numbering forty, and also at a number of individual collieries, that work would be suspended for the week after Tuesday evening until Monday, Jan. 4. This throws 20,000 men and boys

employment. Cotton Mills Shut Down.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 28 .- The Lehigh cotton mills, of this city, shut down to-day, and will probably remain idle indefinitely. The owners state that the mills might reepen about the 1st of May, 1897.

RESULT OF SECRETARY OLNEY'S NE-GOTIATIONS WITH SPANIARDS.

Agreement Reported to Have Been Reached That May End the Insurrection in Cuba.

### UNCLE SAM TO BE MEDIATOR

FIED FORM OF HOME RULE.

Canovas Considering a Reciprocity Treaty That Will Give This Country Many Advantages.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- The story set afloat this afternoon that the President was writing a special Cuban message to be sent in to Congress as soon as it reassembles next week is a fake, without the slightest foundation; in fact, a Cuban message, as conditions now exist, is remote from the President's mind. He is the head and front of the policy of noninterference, and as long as nothing is done he is satisfied to let well enough alone.

The Post to-morrow will say: "It has

been learned from an authoritative source that Secretary Olney and Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, have practically terminated the negotiations on the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents and practically asks the United granted in Cuba. What Spain is willing to merce of the Indies and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditures of the island, as well as its general home gov-

#### sity of Wisconsin; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Professor NO CONCERTED ACTION. Joseph French Johnson and Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, and Prof. Carl C. Plehn of California State University.

Powers Will Not Combine in the Interest of Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 28.-The Paris corre uneasy over the attitude of American jintalks. The Queen Regent of Spain is one morrow will say: "The fight for supremacy between the old and the new electrical companies of this city is fact assuming the proportions of a knock-out contest. What has already proved to be the hardest fight own family, and there will be no hesitaion in demonstrating that affection whentalists of St. Louis promises to be intenever it becomes a question of defending the sified by the entry of the Western Union interests of the country in whose honor Telegraph Company into the field as a comshe protects with unmixed enthusiasm and petitor of the Bell Telephone Company in which has become as dear to her as if long-distance telephony. If this is done she had been born on its soil. the new Kinlock Telephone Company of The correspondent further reports that Le Temps' remarks on the Cuban situation this city, which was recently organized here with a large capital, will have a val- the United States should facilitate concessions by Spain. "It would be tactless." uable ally which will be able to furnish adds the Temps, "to spoil the situation by connections with the outside world, and explicitly suggesting to the Madrid cabinet steps appraently dictated by their own interest and the glory of the country. I would be more opportune to use toward For twenty years there has been a contract Washington discreetly, on behalf of the existing between the Western Union Comwhole of Europe, language calculated to pany and the Bell Company, whereby the latter paid into the treasury of the former confirm President Cleveland's and Mr. Olney's good intentions and to give valuable 20 per cent. of its earnings to stay out of the long-distance telephone field. On the hints to Mr. McKinley and his eventual secretary of state." 17th of last month the contract expired. At the time it was made it was not thought that it would be possible to establish com-

The Chronicle suggests that M. De Blowitz's unfounded statements of Saturday, that the German government had made representations to Washington protesting against intervention in Cuba, may have originated in one of the periodical perturbations of the German Et. peror concerning the affairs of the world, "which," says the takes under his care. We believe that the French Foreign Office has been sounded in regard to Cuba in an anti-American sense, but anything like concerted action on such a subject is out of the question. The Chronicle has a Rome dispatch which says: "Spain has questioned England. France and Italy as to their attitudes in the event of war between Spain and the United States. France and England replied indefinitely that 'everything depends on the course of events.' Italy offers to assist in producing an amicable arrangement, without promising to support Spain against the United States. I am informed that negotiations are continuing between Spain and the European cabinets. The Vatican absolutely written a Christmas autograph letter to the | of Santa Clara, near Matanzas. Pope asking for his prayers for the suc-

### SANGUILLY SENTENCED. An American Punished by Spaniards-

Weyler Near Los Palacios. HAVANA, Dec. 28 .- Julio Sanguilly, th American citizen who was arrested in 1895 charged with conspiring against the gov ernment and who was sentenced by court martial to life imprisonment, appealed and obtained a civil trial, which has been going tenced to-day to imprisonment for eight years and one day, and to pay half the expenses of the trial. He was subsequently declared insolvent. Sanguilly's lawyer has entered an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Abrogation, on the ground of errors in the evidence in the proceedings and in the law bearing on the prisoner's case. Captain General Weyler, since Saturday last, has been camped two miles from Los Palacios, Province of Pinar del Rio, The insurgents dynamited and derailed a military train near Esperanza, Province of Santa Clara. They then attacked the train. but were repulsed by its escort.

The report of the death of the insurgen general, Juan Ruiz, is confirmed. The military governor of Guanabacoa, near this city, has issued a decree, prohibit-

ing persons from leaving that town except by the highways of Regla, Luiano, Corral Ealso and Cojimar. Bearers of provisions, etc., must declare before leaving town the quantity in their possession and its desti-nation. This step was taken to prevent the smuggling of provisions to the insurgents. During the night of Wednesday, Dec. 23, a number of insurgents tried to cross the military line of Puerto Principe, between Jucaro, on the south coast, and Moron, at the extremity of the railroad, in the north

The troops made a stubborn resistance and obliged the enemy to retire. On Dec. 20, it was announced to-day, the insurgents dynamited a train on the railroad between Jucaro and Moron, blowing up the engine, destroying several empty cars and injuring two firemen and a boy. The convoy of General Bosch, which left Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, on Dec. 13, was still detained at Veguita on

Twenty persons arrested as conspirators have arrived here from Guaira Melena and have been imprisoned in Moro Castle. Two women have also been placed in jail. Reports from Manzanillo state that in an engagement at Peralejo the insurgent brigadier, Salvador Rios, was seriously

United States Consul General Fitzhugh Lee and family and Congressman-elect Robbins and wife paid a visit to the palace to-day, where Mr. Springer, the vice consu general, introduced them to the Marquis of Ahumada, the acting captain general.

The village of Rancho de Boyeros was attacked by insurgents last night, causing alarm to the residents. The enemy was finally repulsed by the garrison. The Marquis of Arguelles, the railroad king, has offered, in case of war with the

United States, to buy a war ship for the El Diario de la Marina, commenting on dispatches from Madrid and the news from Washington, dissents at length from the view that a peaceful entente is probable between the United States and Spain as the e of the late interviews of the United States minister, Mr. Taylor, with the Duke of Tetuan and Senor Canovas. Lieutenant Colonel Cirujeda to-day defeated the insurgents under the leaders Castillo, Acosta and Villaneuva at Cayo Larosa and the four Lagunas of Ariguan-abo, near Caimito. It is reported that Vil-lanueva was killed. Important documents were found on some of the bodies. A Havana dentist named Gaspar Betancourt has been arrested by the police on a political charge. Betancourt is a naturalized American.

### DERELICT OFFICIALS.

No Determined Effort in Florida to Prevent Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-No information has been received at either the Treasury Department or the Department of Jus-Three Friends, except the announcement structions been given to the local officers any influence on the official acts of the subthe officials here are greatly annoyed by pear that any one of them is under reataken. The presence in Florida of Assistart Secretary Wike, however, is not by diarranging for the trip, expressed to the secretary that he would like to look into the filibustering business in Florida, and the secretary gave his consent and issued an order placing the revenue cutters in those waters under the assistant secre-

Three Friends' Case in Court.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28.-The Three Friends left Key West this mornig and is expected here to-morrow in charge of a revenue officer. On her arrival here mauraders. "But," he said, "if we are to and proceed also against those Spaniards have no reason to discriminate between those of Spain's subjects who were born They are all Spaniards.

# THURSTON A JINGO.

He Makes a War Speech to the Omaha Chautauqua Circle.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28 .- Senator Thurston talked on war to-night before a large crowd-members of the Chautauqua Circle. He created considerable enthusiasm. In beginning he announced his intention to vote for the recognition of Cuban independence. He declared he did not want war, but said: "war is God's thunder in a storm which clears the atmosphere," All through history war has been the most powerful factor in bringing about progress. A war that had for its purpose liberty and pustice was God's war and worked out God's puroose in the destinies of mankind. Senator Thurston said he would cast his vote for the recognition of Cuban independence with full knowledge that such action was fraught with grave danger to our national peace. He seriously apprehended that when this country placed itself on record for Chronicle, "failing a better governance, he | Cuban recognition the Spanish minister would declare war on the United States regardless of consequences. Referring to Cuba the speaker said that the situation was a blot on the civilized world and a reproach to every American citizen. Its condition called for patriotic action by every lover of liberty on this side of the

Eastern Trocha Crossed by Gomez. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-The Cuban Junto n this city was officially informed to-day that General Maximo Gomez last week passed the eastern trocha at Moron, going west. Other advices from Gomez state that the Spaniards acknowledge the concentrafavors the Spanish cause. King Alfonso has | tion of insurgent forces in the Province

# WILL LEAVE TO-DAY.

Nine Volunteers Will Make a Start for the Cuban War.

Cuba is to be free and the Spanish driven from the isle, if a little band of devoted Indianapolitans can accompilsh that result. Thomas Smock, of 229 North Pennsylvania street, and eight companions, all, with one exception, young men of this city, will leave to-day for the seat of war to battle for the cause of liberty.

The party has been organizing for some time under the leadership of Smock, but rom one cause and another has dwindled down from the original number of thirty more until but nine are left. Others were expected yesterday from Laporte to join the expedition, but they failed to put in an appearance and the sturdy nine will go alone. The young men are embarking in this project entirely on their own re-sponsibility. No one is furnishing money or transportation; each of the young men paying his own expenses. They have no definite plan of procedure except to get to Jacksonville, Fla., as soon as possible. Once there they will trust to luck and the Cuban representatives to get them to a place where bullets and Spanish abound.

(Continued on Second Page.)

MANUFACTURERS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE,

Slight Increase Urged in Tariff Rates Imposed on Many Chemicals and Spirits and Wines.

DUTIES FAVORED

BY THOSE WHO SPOKE IN BEHALF OF CHEMICAL SCHEDULE CHANGES.

Representatives of the Industries Requested to Submit Briefs Instead of Making Oral Arguments.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 28.-Those have been making dire predictions that as soon as the construction of a new tariff was commenced manufacturers and others of the protected interests would swoop down on Congress like a lot of wolves scrambling for what they could get out of the new deal, were disappointed by to-day's proceedings of the ways and means committee which has started in upon exhaustive tariff hearings .Audience was accorded a large number of manufacturers and letters by the hundreds have been received. The conspicuous feature of the communications, oral and written, is an entire absence of the anticipated demand for feature, and manufacturers are everywhere evincing a patriotic desire to assist the and occasion smallest disturbance to the business of the country-a measure to best fit the demands of the people and produce least friction or cause of complaint. The belief is that the bill constructed by the that the Senate can accept without a great

The policy of the opposition to any tariff legislation is not likely to be such as to delay action inordinately in either the political necessities, arising from the comeffort will be made by the opposition to protracted beyond a reasonable time.

### THE HEARINGS.

Arguments of Manufacturers of Chemicals and Liquor Dealers.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- The hearings. preparation of the new tariff bill, began in the room of the committee at the Capitol to-day, and will continue daily until Jan. trades. Owing to the brief time allotted for hearings and the desire of the committee, as expressed by Chairman Dingley, pose of the committee better than arguwould be received until Jan. 11. Only seven were present to-day-Messrs, Dingley, of Maine; Payne, of New York; Evans, of Kentucky; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Johnson, of North Dakota, Republicans, and Messrs. McMillin, of Tennessee, and Wheelock, of Alabama, Democrats. The schedules on which hearings were accorded to-day were those relating to chemicals and spirits and wines. Without exception all who appeared asked for an increase of the

valorem to specific duties. Thomas E. Harrison, of Philadelphia, representing the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of that city, first made a brief statement to the committee to pave the way for a brief which will be submitted by that association later on. In a general way he said the manufacturing chemists asked for moderation in schedules and as far as possible a change from ad valorem to specific duties. He called attention to the fact that \$150,000,000 were invested in the manufacture of chemicals and that the product annually approximated the same sum. Those whom he represented, he said, asked no favors; they only desired justice. They were now being crushed between the manufacturers and importers. He said that some data would also be submitted relative to the competition they had to meet from China and Japan.

BORATES AND BORAX.

duties on the particular industry in which

they were interested. Almost all of those

who appeared in behalf of changes in the

chemical schedule urged a change from ad

Mr. H. Krebs, of San Francisco, submitted the first formal argument. It was for a change of the schedules of the act of 1894 relating to borates and borax. The present law provides a duty of 2 cents a pound on boracic acid and 2 cents on refined borax. This duty, he argued, did not fulfill the revenue expections of the government or the producers. He argued for a new classification of the compounds of borax to prevent avoidance and evasion of duty made by the slightly higher rates. The schedule he presented was as follows: Borate of soda, 3 cents; borate of lime containing not more than 44 per cent. of anyhrous boracic acid, 3 cents; borate of lime containing more than 44 per cent., 4 cents; anhydrous borax, 5 cents; boracic acid, 5 cents, and anhydrous boracic acid. 6 cents. In answer to a question from Mr. McMillin, Mr. Krebs expressed the opinion that the schedule he proposed would produce as much revenue as the present schedule and afford much better protection to the producers. Practically all of the twenty million pounds of borax and its compounds used in this country, he thought, could be produced here. James Maguire, of New York, asked that hydrate alumina should pay duty only on the aluminia contained in the product.

W. H. H. Childs, of New York, and J. T. Schoellkepf, of Buffalo, N. Y., argued in favor of increasing the duties on coal tar dyes from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. ad valorem, with a clearer classification of the J. S. Page, of New York, representing color manufacturers, said the present du-ties were ample, but if the duties on chem-icals were increased they desired a relative

ochrey earths and all oxides of iron used in the manufacture of paints, which, un-der the present law, are admitted free. He read letters from several paint manu-facturers testifying to the depression of the mdustry owing to foreign competition since the enactment of the present law. James Hartford, of New York, on behalf of the chemical section of the New York

Board of Trade and Transportation, argued in favor of a general change from ad valorem to specific dutles on drugs. Samuel Merz, of Newark, N. J., argued for a restoration of the McKinley law duties on ultramarine and analine dyes. Mr. Merz created a laugh by saying that in order to overcome the prejudice against the home product he had frequently placed his Make Uncle Sam Lose \$135,000,000. product in the hands of importers and it had been easily disposed of by them. W. W. Skiddy, of New York, represent-ing logwood and other dye wood extracts,

urged a change from ad valorem to specific rates and also a raise in rates.

THE DRUG MILLERS.

The drug millers of the United States were represented by George Hillier, of New York, who presented a substitute for Paragraph 161-2, Schedule A, of the Wilson law, making the duty 3 cents a pound on unpowdered drugs, the same rate now paid on powdered spices. Mr. Hillier presented a comparative statement of cost of production at home and abroad, showing an advantage in favor of the foreign manufacturer. Under the present law the duties are 10 per cent, ad valorem and the manufacturers recommended a change to spe cific duties wherever possible. "The tariff, Mr. Hillier said, "should cover the differ-ence between the cost of grinding or powdering abroad and in the United States. but it was developed by questions that the cost of grinding in the United States is 2 cents a pound, and in London 2% for gentian, while the London price for other drugs ranged as high as 6% cents, the

United States prices being lower. Chairman Dingley suggested the prohibition of importations of adulterated goods, but the drug representatives held that such a law was impossible of enforcement. Frederick Jacobi, of San Francisco, read statement in behalf of the native wine growers of the Pacific coast, asking the restoration of the McKinley rates of 50 cents a gallon on all dry wines in place of the present rate of 30 cents, and of \$2.50 a gallon on spirits. He said it was desirable to create a taste for high-class native in behalf of wines bearing foreign lables, whereas, these were often inferior to native try had been produced in that country. Under the fifty-cent rate American provarieties of wines and to age their goods. Mr. Jacobi was accompanied by Edward Frawenfeld, of the California Wine Association, and P. L. Crovat, manager of the Leland Stanford estate Mr. J. A. Bean, of New York, a representative of the linseed oil manufactur-

rates of 20 cents a gallon on the oil and 20 cents a bushel on seed. While a greater tariff would help them they deemed it un wise to agitate the question and unsettle business. The price of oil at present is 29 cents, he said, about one third of the rate five years ago, and the lowest price which had ever prevailed. N. A. Overbury, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. the only manufacturer of chloride of pot ash in the United States, appeared to ask

for a duty of 5 cents a pound on his prod-

up the difference in wages paid here and abroad. The imports this year reached 5. 000,000 pounds. With the duty restored he could reopen his works, he said. Dr. Schaefer, of New Haven, Conn., a manufacturer of caffeine, who said he was the first to manufacture the product and asked an increase of the duty, which is now 25 per cent. He employed ten men. His product was used in the manufacture of bromo-caffeine and other medicines of that class. He asked for a specific duty of

AS TO QUININE. Thomas M. Cuthbert, of New York, representing the New York quinine and chemical works, appeared to ask for a restoration of the duty of 20 per cent, ad valorem equivalent specific duty. Quinine was now on the free list. He said the effect of the reduced since 1879 from \$2.75 a pound to needed the old duty of 20 per cent. ad va-

Mr. McMillin asked if before quinine had placed on the free list Powers & Weightman and two or three other arms had not monopolized the business in the United States. Mr. A. H. Jones, speaking for Powers Weightman, said that firm had been the first to manufacture the article in the United States consequently had controlled the dealing in native products for a time, with Rosengarten & Sons, another pioneer mainly due to the efforts of the British steadily decreased from the time the prodblotted out in America but for Mr. Weightman's determination to continue it. Alonzo L. Thompson, of Boston, appeared in behalf of a restoration of the duty on salsoda and soda ash, from 1/4 to 1/4 of nt per pound. He called attention fact that the decrease of duty had stimulated importation. He also asked that epsom salts be made dutiable at 14 of a cent per pound. He called attention to the fact that epsom salts was dutiable at onefifth of a cent per pound and was also on the free list. The appraisers had held that it was on the free list. Schedule H, spirits, wines and other beverages, was then taken up. John B. Thompson, ir., of Harrodsburg, Ky., representing the manufacturers of liquors and spirits generally, was the first to appear. He asked that the duty on liquors, now \$1.80 per gallon, be restored to \$2.50, the rate under the act of 1890. The present law, he said, increased the tax on domestic goods cents and reduced the tax on imported 70 cents per gallon. He also argued that there should be some reciprocal arrangement between Canada and the United States. The competition from the Dominion, he said, was keenly felt by the domestic manufac-turers. He entered into the discussion of the importation of adulterated whickies

from Canada to show that the country was being flooded with spurious liquors. Edward L. Snyder, of New York, representing the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, urged first, that the same "outrage" should be allowed on domestic as is allowed on imported liquors; second, such an adjustment of duties on foreign liquors as will yield the largest revenue, but not give importers undue advantage; third, no increase of the duties on foreign wines, and fourth, a penal statute to punish the counterfeiters of foreign wine and liquor brands. This finished the day's Want Higher Rates on Rice.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 28.-At a largely attended meeting of the Savannah Rice Association to-day it was decided unanimously to unite with the New Orelans and Charleston Boards of Trade in endeavoring to secure a higher tariff on rice. The Savannah district rice growers are desirous of securing an advance from the present tariff of 1% cents a pound to the former rate of 2 cents a pound. The attention of the ways and means committe will be strongly directed to the decadence of the

# THE GRANT MONUMENT.

industry under the low tariff.

New York City Asked to Give \$70,000 for Dedication Expenses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- The board estimates to-day inserted in the budget for Horace Porter, president of the Grant Monument Association, who was present at the been contributed already by 80,000 citizens association was of the opinion that the city should take on its shoulders the cost of the dedication ceremonies. The dedication of the monument would likely be attended by the Governors and State officers and militia of the various States, the members of the ties were ample, but if the duties on chemicals were increased they desired a relative increase on colors.

H. C. Stewart, of Philadelphia, appeared in behalf of a duty on copperas, ochre.

TO BE WORKING A SCHEME.

Want the Mortgages Foreclosed So They May Bid in the Properties and

CONFERENCE BETWEEN OLNEY AND

HITCH IN VENEZUELA TREATY

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Phases May Prolong Negotiations, but Will Probably Not im-

peril the Agreement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- On the 1st of January there will fall due at the Treasury Department the sum of \$9,712,000 in Pacific railroad subsidy bonds, and the amount will be paid by the government. This will make about \$25,000,000 in all paid from the treasury funds to take up the bonded obligations of the Central and Union Pacific systems, leaving about \$40,000,000 to be disbursed for the same account during the next two years. The President, under the authority conferred by the Thurman act, has the power at any time to step in and foreclose these properties on the part of wines. There was an existing presumption | the government, and he has hinted that he may do so in a message, but information is obtained at the White House and the Department of Justice, that he is not likely Congress on the funding bill now awaiting the disposition of the body. The fundwill probably pass that branch in some form, only to be hung up in the Senate, The Huntington lobby and the reorganizaapparently pressing these measures to an that their real purpose is to drive the government to begin foreclosure proceedings. The theory is (and it is acquiesced in by pect to have control of those properties) that the play of the manipulators who are working behind the scenes is to make the record show that they tried hard to induce the government to grant an extension and failed; then the foreclosure can proceed, and the properties be knocked down at auction at a price which will realize little or nothing more than the first mortgage, leaving the government in the lurch for \$135,-000,000 principal and interest. Their lawyers have led them to believe that the law which gives the government preference over private creditors by a continuing lien on the properties after foreclosure, will be knocked out by the Supreme Court, and that they will run small risk by allowing the liquidation to take its natural course. This is the view held by those who should

The Evening Star says: "The President has had several confernces with the attorand the secretary of the treasury with a view to speedy action for the adjustment hat steps will shortly be taken for the on these roads unless Congress shall make account already matured, more than \$13.-000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds ssued on behalf of the Union Pacific line and more than \$6,000,000 of similar bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific road will have fallen due and been paid, or must next. Without any reference to the appli ation of the sinking fund now in the treasnual message, create such a default on the as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lebtedness, maturing Jan. 1 next, there will mature thereafter by Jan. 1, 1899, the re-maining principal of such sibsidy bonds, which must also be met by the govern-These aggregate about \$41,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 are on account of the Union Pacific and \$21,000,600 on account of

#### the Central Pacific Company.' THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

Secretary Olney and Embassador Pauncefote Hold a Conference. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Secretary Ol-

ney left the State Department at 12 o'clock to-day and went direct to the British embassy, where he held a long conference, by appointment, with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, relative to the status of the Venezuela settlement and the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Olney's call followed the arrival of Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, and Mr. James J. Storrow, counsel for the Venezuelan case, who reached Washington late last evening. The results of the conference were guarded with the usual secrecy which prevails at meetings between the secretary and the embassador, but there is good reason to believe it was the occasion for going over several new phases of the Venezuela question which have developed with the return of the officials from Caracas. The officials themselves are extremely reticent and will say only in general terms that the prospect of an acceptance of the settlement by Venezuela is good. It is understood, however, that there are important limitations to this acceptance, which appear to make the case less hopeful of an mmediate and satisfactory conclusion than

has been expected. The plan of an extra session of the Venezuelan Congress has been practically abandoned. When the settlement was made in Washington, two months ago, little doubt existed that an extra session would e called immediately by President Crespo. Messrs. Andrade and Storrow left for Caracas to urge President Crespo and the government authorities to secure an immediate acceptance. On arriving at Caracas Mr. Andrade cabled Secretary Olney that President Crespo would call an extra sesat the State Department as an evidence that Venezuela would act promptly. Since then, however, no call for an extra session has been issued. It has developed also that a strong sentiment existed against an extra session, coming only a short time before the regular session of Feb. 20. As thirty days must elapse after the notice of an extra session the Congress could not possibly convene before Feb. 1 or thereabouts, Under these circumstances it is practically settled that there will be no extra session but that the regular session will be ad vanced twenty days under a custom prevailing in Venezuela. The Congress meets for two months, according to the law, but usually it has been extended twenty day beyond the two months. It is felt that this extension might be added to the beginning Grant monument on April 27. General to the end of the session, For this reason the present outlook is that the Venezuelan authorities will convene on Feb. 1, or twenty days ahead of the usual time. This will give a regular session without the extra expense and confusion of an extraor

There appears also to be much question as to the nature of Venezuela's acceptance. President Crespo and the government authorities have expressed satisfaction with the general results of the settlement so far as they secured arbitration, yet they have not yet expressed official approval of all the details of the settlement. On the contrary there seems to be a very earnest desire Caracas for more exact information or ti-terms of the treaty between Venesuels and